



BY TELEGRAPH.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN HAVANA

Bishop Walsh's Invitation.

THE VICTOR POLITICAL MANIFESTO.

Suppression of Afghan Rebellion.

A Wrecked Barque Towed into Halifax.

HALIFAX, August 30.

Serious riots are reported from Havana and a general rising is imminent.

Archbishop Walsh invites the landlords to appoint a committee to meet a committee of tenants to hold a round table conference on the land question.

Prince Victor, son of Jerome Bonaparte, issues a manifesto condemning the Conservatives for supporting the French Cabinet. He urges the restoration of the Empire.

The Afghan rebellion has been suppressed.

The steamer Richmond Hill brought the disabled German barque High Flyer into Halifax this morning.

Special to the Colonist.

THE COURT ON CIRCUIT.

BURGLAR, this afternoon.

The circuit steamer *Leopard* arrived here yesterday afternoon, court opened immediately after arrival. The steamer left Harbor Briton at daylight on Saturday, but was obliged to shelter in Hare Bay on Saturday and Sunday, owing to a hurricane from the westward and heavy sea. The steamer left this morning for Channel.

CAPE RACE DESPATCH.

CAPE RACE, to-day.

Wind E.N.E., strong and showery. The str. Curlew went west at 5.30 p.m., and an unknown steamer east this morning.

OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Auction—dwelling house..... M J O'Mara
Autumn suitings, &c..... Gibb & Calvert
The event of the season..... T A Dramatic Club

AUCTION SALES.

To be Sold by Public Auction.

At 12 o'clock, noon, 9th day September next, ON THE PREMISES,

ALL THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF JOHN SHEEHAN, of, in and to the unexpired term of 34 years in the

DWELLING HOUSE, situate on the west side of Cochrane-street, and adjoining CALLAHAN's bakery.

Ground rent £4 10s. 0d. Particulars on application to

M. J. O'MARA, Solicitor.

TENDERS

Will be Received until 12 o'clock, noon, of FRIDAY, 2nd September,

At the Office of the Government Engineer, FOR THE ERECTION OF

Masonry Abutments,

AT SPREAD EAGLE BROOK, On the Placentia Branch Railway. Particulars at the above named office. aug29,41p.

ON SALE BY

Jno. A. Edens,

A FEW PACKAGES

Choice - Selected!

CANADIAN

CREAMERY BUTTER

aug29,31

WANTED.

A Girl—Age 14 or 16.

To take care of children. Apply at the COLONIST office. aug29,31p

ST. BONAVENTURE'S COLLEGE.

CLASSES

will be formed and Business resumed in St. Bonaventure's College, on next

THURSDAY, SEPT. 1st, AT 9.30 A.M.

aug27,31p

New Advertisements.

AUTUMN, 1887!

Headquarters for First-class Clothing!

Gibb & Calvert

are now showing their first shipment of—

Autumn Suitings, Trouserings, Overcoatings and Ulsterings,

Comprising the Finest Range ever shown in Newfoundland.

It is impossible to give an idea of the many Choice Cloths we are showing, but we feel satisfied we can please the most fastidious taste in the city.

Call early and get a good selection. We guarantee The Best Fit! The Best Goods! The Best Finish of any house in the Trade.

GIBB & CALVERT,
160, Water Street.

aug30,t,w,s,fp

The Event of the Season!

A GRAND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT!

—AT THE—

NEW ERA GARDENS.

Monday, September the 5th.

Natural Scenery, Large Brick Building—
interior and exterior Scenes, Old Forts, Ruins, &c.

The T. A. Dramatic Company will produce a beautiful Drama in a Prologue, and 3 Acts, entitled:

BRITISH BORN.

CAST OF CHARACTERS:

John Hope, a mine owner..... Mr J J McFarlane	Tom Morris..... Mr P J Kennedy
Laben Brood, (a ship owner)..... Mr T. M. White	Pascal..... Mr T J McGrath
Geo Seymour (Brood's clerk)..... Mr P J O'Neil	Jumbo (jailor)..... Mr H T Morris
Fred Faggles (junior clerk)..... Mr W J Myler	Mary Hope (affiliated of Seymour)..... Mrs Sheppard
Don Andre, (Gov'r of Etienne)..... Mr P F Hickey	Nancy Treat (office cleaner)..... Mrs Duke
Captain Dolman..... Mr P J Moore	Miners, soldiers, &c.,

THE PROLOGUE—Marking the Prey.

Act 1—Showing the Fangs.

Act 2—Drawing the Sting.

Act 3—Crushing the Viper.

ADMISSION—To the Gardens 5 cents. To the Performance (tickets for sale, inside) Reserved Seats 20 cents, Parquette 10 cents. The Entertainment will commence at 8 sharp.

aug30,31,f&s.—[Tel.]

T. A. Dramatic Comp'y.

Special Notice

A FRUIT, FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SHOW

—under the auspices of the—

FISHERMAN'S AND SEAMAN'S HOME,

—will be held in the principal room of the building—

ON THURSDAY AND FRIDAY NEXT,

(the 1st and 2nd proximo.)

The Show will be opened by Hon. A. W. HARVEY, President of the Society, at noon on Thursday, and will remain open to the public until six o'clock, and after Tea, from seven till nine o'clock.

Admission—First day—One Shilling.

The Show will be open to the public on the second day from 11 to 1 o'clock, from 2 to 6, and from 7 to 10. Admission—second day—SIXPENCE.

AN AMPLE supply of REFRESHMENTS will be provided, and may be purchased in the Coffee Room. Friends of the Institution, willing to contribute to this department, are invited to do so.

PROFESSOR BENNETT'S String Band will be in attendance on both days, and arrangements have been made for Musical Entertainments in the evenings.

It is hoped that all who take an interest in the Home will give this undertaking their cordial support.

Havana Cigars!

Just Received, per steamship Nova Scotian,

10,000 OF THE OLD AND FAVORITE BRAND

"CHRISTINE NILLSON."—Cigars in 50s.

J. W. FORAN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Bargains! Bargains!

IN HANDSOME AND USEFUL GOODS
SUITABLE FOR GIFTS, &c.

SILVER PLATED INKSTANDS Suitable for Drawing-room, etc. Dessert knives and forks in mahogany case. Fruit spoons in cases, Fish Carvers, Biscuit Boxes, Breakfast Cruet Stands, Salt Boxes, Syrup Jugs, Hot Water Jugs, Oak and Silver Salvers, Sterling Silver and other Card cases, Particularly elegant dried-fruit stands and other decorated ware. Handsome Work-baskets on stands beautifully gilded and ornamented with satin, plush and gold. Combination Jewel and Scent Cases, Combination Glove, Handkerchief and scent cases, Plush Toilet Stands with mirror and bottles, A fine assortment of plush Mirror Brackets, Easel Cabinet and Photo Stands, Photo and Cabinet Screens, A very fine assortment of Photo, Cabinet Illustrated Albums, Ladies Hand-bags in great variety, Furnished Hand-bags, Etuis, Ladies' and Gents' Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Writing Cases, Secretaires—new styles, Sets of Japanese Trays, Crumb Trays, Cut-glass Epergnes, etc., etc.

J. F. CHISHOLM.

aug27,1w,fp.

FOR SALE Without Reserve!

PARTIES ABOUT TO LEAVE THE country have just placed in my hands, for sale, their property, consisting of 9 Dwelling Houses and 8 Building Lots, centrally situated. If you are a professional man, and want to purchase a Handsome Homestead or Building Lot (fee-simple) for yourself and family, I can suit you; if you are a person of small means and would like to purchase—but can only afford to pay by instalments—come right along, I will accommodate you, provided you come within 8 days from this date. All particulars respecting this property on application to

JAS. J. COLLINS,

Notary Public and Real Estate Broker.
Office: 9 Prince Street. aug27,81p,eod

TO LET.

[Possession given 1st November.]

A Dwelling House,

immediately opposite the Colonial Building, and now in occupancy of T. JONES, Esq. Apply to

P. J. BRIEY,
H.E.S. Hall.

aug27,61p,eod

The Metropolitan Club, Limited.

A General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Club will be held at the CLUB-HOUSE, TUESDAY, 30th inst. at 8 o'clock, p.m., sharp.

By order, E. J. O'FLAHERTY, Secretary.

aug27,31p



NOTICE.

Persons having in their possession

GAME DOGS,

unlicensed, on or after the

1st September

WILL BE PROSECUTED.

D. W. PROWSE,
J. G. CONROY,

Police Office. Aug. 20, 1887. Stipendiary Magistrates.

Notice to Mariners

The New Fog Horn,

(OFF GALLANTRY)

now located North of Hunter's Island (Ile aux Chasseurs), at a distance of about 50 yards from the Shore, will play from the 1st of March next, every time FOG AND SNOW will make it necessary.

The Sound will last for Six Seconds, with an interval of One Minute between each blast. February 2nd, 1887.f.

MRS. R. FENNEL

{ Wishes to inform the Ladies of Saint }
{ John's and the Outports that she will }

Re-open her Dress-making Department ON THE 1st SEPTEMBER.

Having engaged with a competent person to take charge of the above, can guarantee satisfaction to persons who will favor her with a call.

136, Duckworth Street,
aug24,1wfp East of Atlantic Hotel.

St. Michael's Bazaar.

THE BAZAAR IN AID OF SAINT Michael's Orphanage, will be held in November next, the exact date of which has not yet been determined. Ladies who have kindly consented to be table-holders, and their assistants, will accept this intimation and make the necessary preparation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon on THURSDAY, the 15th day of September next, for

Two Suitable Steamers,

Composite built, fitted to contend with ice for the Postal Service, North, South and West of St. John's, and to be employed on any other Public Service that the Governor in Council may, from time to time, direct.

The Boat for the Northern Service must be about 750 tons, gross measurement, 130 feet long, 30 feet beam, draft of water not to exceed 13 feet when loaded; to have accommodation for 60 Cabin and 90 Steerage Passengers. The Service will be Nineteen Fortnightly Trips North, in each year, commencing about the 1st MAY, 1888, and on the same date in subsequent years.

The Boat for the South and West Service must be about 600 tons, gross measurement, 100 feet long, 28 feet beam; draft same as above, to have accommodation for 40 Cabin and 70 Steerage Passengers. The service will be Twenty-six Fortnightly Trips, South and West, in each year, commencing about 1st MAY, 1888.

Both Steamers to Class A 1 at Lloyd's (England), for Fifteen Years, and to have a speed of at least 12 knots.

The Contract to be for a Term of 12 years to be computed from the term of commencement of the service.

Tenders to specify the rate per round trip at which each service will be performed.

TENDERS will also be received for a Boat similar in size, accommodation and speed to the Boat required for the Northern Coastal Service, to run between St. John's and Halifax fortnightly, during the Winter Months, (say 7 round trips), commencing in January 1888.

The Contract for this Service may be combined with that for the Northern Coastal Service and be performed by same Boat.

Tenders to specify the rate per round trip at which the Service will be performed.

Further particulars may be had on application to this Office.

M. FENELON,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
St. John's, Newfoundland,
12th May, 1887. 2iw

FELT HATS!
FELT HATS!
FELT HATS!

JUST RECEIVED,
Fifty Dozen

Men's and Boy's Felt Hats.

M. MONROE.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until Noon on THURSDAY, the 15th day of SEPTEMBER next for suitable

STEAMERS,

plying between a Port in the United Kingdom and a Port in North America, North of Cape Henry, to call at St. John's, Newfoundland, fortnightly, with and for Mails and Passengers. To make Twenty Round Trips per annum between April and the end of January in each year. The Service to begin in April, 1888, and to continue for Five Years.

Passage and Freight Rates, and accommodation for Passengers, to be subject to the approval of the Government.

Tenders to specify the rate for each Trip East and West, at which the Service will be performed.

TENDERS will also be received for the performance of a

Fortnightly Winter Mail Service,

(Say Seven Round Trips),

between St. John's and Halifax, commencing in January, 1888. The Boat for this service must be about 750 Tons measurement, fitted to contend with field ice, speed to be not less than 12 knots. Tenders to specify rate for each fortnightly trip.

Further information may be obtained on application at this office.

M. FENELON,
Colonial Sec'y.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
St. John's, Nfld., 12th May, 21w1887.

THE COMING MEN.

SIR G. W. DES VŒUX, K.C.M.G.

Like the new Lord Mayor of Dublin, the new Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Hong Kong—who was gazetted a short time ago—is an Irishman. But this is the only point of resemblance between Mr. Sexton, M.P., and Sir George William Des Vœux. It is, however, a remarkable circumstance that for the third time in succession an Irishman has been appointed Governor of Hong Kong. The experiment of Lord Beaconsfield was not satisfactory. Sir John Pope Hennessey was not a success. He has just scored a point over his enemies in the Maritius, whether he will return with all the prestige which belongs to a man who accorded to the secretary for the Colonies, has rebutted serious accusations. But whether he is popular or unpopular in the Maritius, Sir John Pope Hennessey's departure from Hong Kong was hailed with rejoicing by the great majority of the Europeans in the colony; and, though it is fair to say that the Chinese liked him, it does not appear that they have suffered in any way from the severance of the connection. Sir George Bowen is also an Irishman, and it cannot be doubted that his administration of affairs in the island did him great credit, and secured him the confidence of the community, whether Europeans or natives. There have been rumors that what is called the prize of the Colonial Service nearly fell to a gentleman whose descent is dubious. Sir Henry Wolff, it is understood, regarded the offer of the governorship of Hong Kong by Sir Henry Holland as little less than an insult, and complained to the Prime Minister of the indignity it was proposed to put upon him. Sir Henry Wolff has been somewhat unfairly attacked by people who ought to have known better, but it is difficult to see how you can insult a man of second-rate abilities if you offer him £6,000 a year and a post of great dignity. Sir Henry might go further and fare worse. He may yet be sorry that he did not cheerfully accept the high honour which it was intended to confer on him. However, his exaggerated opinion of his own merit has been the opportunity of Sir William Des Vœux; and, according to all the information it is possible to obtain, the Hong Kong people are not likely to regret that a third Irishman has been entrusted with the control of affairs. It cannot be essential that the Governor of Hong Kong should be deeply versed in the mysteries of Turkish finance, or the Sultan's harem. The record of Sir William Des Vœux is entirely sufficient to justify Sir Henry Holland's choice, and to warrant the expectation that in his new position his Excellency will increase the reputation he has won in other quarters of the globe. Born in 1834 the Governor of Hong Kong is a brother of the fifth baronet. The first baronet who was Governor of Masulipatam, and served in the Council of Madras, had a seat in the Irish parliament. Sir William was educated in England, at the Charterhouse and Balliol College, Oxford. When he had finished at Oxford, he went to Canada, and qualified as a lawyer in the Dominion. Two years after his call to the bar he was appointed a stipendiary magistrate in British Guiana. This post he occupied for six years, when he was promoted to be Administrative and Colonial Secretary to St. Lucia, in which capacity he helped to draw up the civil code. This code is still operative. He subsequently acted as Governor of Trinidad and at Fiji, and was made actual Governor at Fiji in 1878. Here he won golden opinions, distinguishing himself by the firm and conciliatory manner in which he dealt with all the questions he had to dispose of. The natives, whose preservation was the keynote of his policy, regarded him with affection, and he secured and retained to the last the esteem of the Europeans. On his appointment to the Governorship of Newfoundland in 1886 he visited this country and received from the Aborigines' Protection Society their thanks for his services in the cause of civilization and humanity while he was Governor of Fiji. It must be admitted that his departure from the extreme west to the far east is a blow to Newfoundland. When the news reached St. John's that he was to be transferred to Hong Kong, the Chamber of Commerce congratulated him upon his appointment, but expressed regret at losing him. In the address which was presented to him, signed by every member of the Chamber, it was set forth that the allaying of political acerbities, the improved condition of trade, and the brighter hopes of Newfoundland for the future were largely due to the influence of Sir William Des Vœux. It is not easy to over-estimate the significance of such a testimonial as this, but the Chamber of Commerce only gave utterance to the views of the colonists at large. It is the simple truth that no more popular Governor ever ruled over Newfoundland. The Newfoundland papers, which are often at loggerheads, have vied with each other in eulogising his public services. Lady Des Vœux, who is the daughter of Mr. John Pender, has materially contributed, by her graceful mode of dispensing hospitality, to the popularity of her husband, and it may safely be predicted that she will also share his social triumphs at Hong Kong. There are, of course, difficulties to be

faced, even by the possessor of the prize of the Colonial Service. The change of climate is not a difficulty, but Sir William Des Vœux and his accomplished wife will find it somewhat trying. Hong Kong is not the black hole which some persons are in the habit of representing it to be, but the heat is sometimes excessive, and it takes time for strangers to acclimatise themselves. It is conceivable that Sir William Des Vœux will have to adjudicate on matters in which the interests of the colonists and the interests of the natives are directly opposed, and that whatever may be his decision, he will excite hostile comment. But he has been accustomed to be impartial, and he will not be tempted in Hong Kong either to listen to the assertions of an aristocratic clique or to pander to the Chinese. He is likely to fail to appreciate the importance of the duties upon which he will shortly enter. He knows the value which the British public set upon Hong Kong; he knows how much may depend upon his career as Governor. Hong Kong is not a miserable little settlement. It is not a colony which can be compared to Cyprus. The most economical Radical would not venture to suggest that England could do without Hong Kong, or would deny that it is the bounden duty of this country to improve and to perfect its fortifications. It is almost as easy to imagine London in the possession of the French as Hong Kong in the possession of some other nation. Apart from other questions, what would become of our trade in the East in the event of the seizure of Hong Kong by some other Power? Sir William Des Vœux will, however, speedily ascertain that the English who reside in the colony are only too willing to assist him to maintain the supremacy of the British flag. He will soon discover that there is no limit to loyalty in Hong Kong, if the governor does his best to encourage and not to check it. When he has occupied government house at Victoria for five years, the idea of his retirement will be discussed, so far as Hong Kong goes, with dismay. The attractive qualities, the sober judgment, the tact and the fairness of mind which have made their mark elsewhere, will not fail to create an abiding impression in the colony whose inhabitants are intensely loyal to the Crown and exceedingly anxious to do honor to its representative.—*London paper.*

Suggestions to Salesmen.

A pamphlet issued by an American firm contains the following valuable hints to salesmen: Towards customers be more reasonably obliging; be invariably polite and attentive, whether they be courteous or exacting, without any regard to their looks or condition; unless, indeed, you be more obliging to the humble and ignorant. The more self-forgetting you are, and the more acceptable you are to whomsoever your customers may be, the better a salesman you are. It is your highest duty to be acceptable to all. Cultivate the habit of doing everything rapidly; do thoroughly what you undertake, and do not undertake more than you can do well. Serve buyers in their turn. If you can serve two at once very well, but do not let the first one wait for the second. In your first minute with a customer you give him an impression, not of yourself, but the house which is likely to determine, not whether he becomes a buyer of the house or a talker against it. If you are indifferent, he will detect it before you sell him, and his impression is made before you have uttered a word. At the outset you have to guess what grade of goods he wants, high priced or low priced. If you do not guess correctly, be quick to discover your error and right yourself instantly; it is impertinent to insist upon showing goods not wanted. It is delicately polite to get what is wanted adroitly on the slightest hint. Do not try to change a buyer's choice except to this extent:—Always use your knowledge of goods to his advantage if he wavers or indicates a desire for your advice. The worst blunder you can make is to indicate in a supercilious manner that we keep better goods than he asks for. Show goods freely to all customers; be as serviceable as you can to all, whether buyers or not. Sell nothing on a misunderstanding; make no promises that you have any doubt as to the fulfilment of, and, having made a promise, do more than your share toward its fulfilment, and see that the next after you does his share if you can. To sum up and put up this whole matter in a few words; attend strictly to business when on duty; be invariably polite and obliging to every one, not only for the benefit of your employer but for your own good. Remember that civility, while it may be one of the scarcest articles in the markets, is also one of the cheapest, and the net profit on it to you in the end will be greater, not only from a moral and social point of view, but in dollars and cents, than on anything else you may have to offer a customer. In treating a negro in Leipsic for an ulcerous affection, it was found necessary to replace portions of the skin with pieces taken from one or two white persons. These latter pieces grew gradually darker in color, and finally as black as the patients own skin. This singular fact led to an experiment being made of transplanting portions of black skin on a white patient, and it was found that after a few weeks these pieces began to grow pale. In less than fourteen weeks they had, in fact, grown so white as not to be distinguishable from the patient's natural skin.

M. & J. TOBIN.

Have just received their Fall Stock of Groceries, Provisions and HARDWARE.

which they offer at lowest cash prices. We enumerate the following, viz: Tea, Coffee, Molasses, Bread, Flour, Pork, Loin, Jowls, Corn Beef, Sauces, Pickles, Spices, &c.

—ALSO— WROUGHT, GALVANIZED & CUT NAILS.

Hatchets (I. H. Sorby's), Axes (Underhill), Spear & Jackson, Atkins's and other Saws, Hammers, Chisels, Gouges, Locks, Screws, Nuts and Bolts; and, a small consignment of "Dales," invaluable for Hoof Ointment.

170 and 171 Duckworth-street (Beach.) aug27 M. & J. TOBIN.

129, Water Street. 129.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING A COSTUME CLOTH, 6d per yard Fancy Dress Goods, from 6d per yard Plain Dress Goods, from 6d per yard Pound Cottons, from 7d per lb Pound Velveteens in all colors; Flounce Lace Black-headed Lace; Cotton Hose from 6d per pair Job lot Sateens, from 6d per yard Job lot Corsets, from 1s 6d pair Men's Shoes, from 7s 6d pair Men's Tweed Suits, from 22s 6d Men's Pants from 4s 6d Men's Paper Collars, 4s per one hundred Men's White Shirts, from 3s 6d each

aug25 R. HARVEY.

The September Part

OF THE YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL Routledge's World Library, (various Nos.) Cassell's National Library (various Nos.) Boys Of England, Vol 42. Morley's Universal Library, Vol. 52. Alan Quartermain, by H. R. Haggard. Sports that Kill, by T. DeWitt Talmage. Crumbs Swept Up, by T. DeWitt Talmage. Sermons, Vols. I. to VII., by T. DeWitt Talmage. Great Joy, by D. L. Moody. Liberalism in Religion, by W. Page Roberts. Life of Queen Victoria, by Miss Young. Also, latest English newspapers.

aug24 J. F. Chisholm.

Summer Songs, Autumn Melodies, Winter Anthems and Spring Carols,

by the thousand and hundred thousand, are found on the shelves of our great music stores. If not "bursting into song," they are at least fully weighted with the best and most popular music of the day.

It is in vain to give any idea of the wealth of our Sheet Music catalogue by any series of advertisements. Persons wishing to select will please send for lists or catalogues, or call at "Ditson" stores (Boston, New York or Philadelphia), or examine music with Ditson & Co.'s imprint in any respectable music store.

New music and books are faithfully and accurately described in Ditson & Co.'s Musical Record, a monthly costing but \$1.00 per year, which dollar is amply repaid to every music purchaser in the information conveyed the good Vocal and Instrumental music and well made reading columns of this monthly magazine.

We mention, as prominent music books to be used the ensuing season: *Jehovah's Praise*, \$1.00, a fine Church music-book by Emerson; *New Spiritual Songs*, 35 cts., by Tenney & Hoffman, and the *Children's Diadem*, 30 cts., a new and very bright Sunday-school song-book.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., BOSTON. aug18

JUST RECEIVED.

AND FOR SALE BY JOHN STEER

50 tubs Very Choice New BUTTER 100 barrels Specially Selected Family Flour.

—A CONSIGNMENT OF—

Brooms, Brushes, Axes, Hay Forks, and OTHER HARDWARE.

Which must be sold off. No reasonable offer refused. aug18 JOHN STEER.

Cheese. Cheese.

JUST RECEIVED, ex ss Bonavista from Montreal,

CANADIAN CHEESE, { A very choice article. } { Wholesale and retail. }

Canad'n Oatmeal-cheap J. J. O'REILLY,

aug1,tf 290 Water-St., 43 & 45 King's Road.

Gordon House.

No. 87, WATER STREET, St. John's, Newfoundland.

MRS. WILLIAM GAZE

(Of London, England), Proprietor.

This House, formerly in the occupancy of the late J. C. TOUSSAINT, Esq., has been recently thoroughly repaired and refitted, and now contains all the modern appliances and comforts of a first-class English home, providing excellent accommodation for—

PERMANENT & TRANSIENT BOARDERS Terms Moderate. jy27,1m,eod

J. M. LYNCH,

Auctioneer - and - Commission - Agent, BECK'S COVE,

dec15

EARTHENWARE ! CHINAWARE !!

We have just opened a large assortment of Earthen and Chinaware, including:—

Dinner and Tea Services, Chamber Sets, Jugs, Bowls, Vegetable Dishes, Basins, Plates, &c., &c.,

These Goods are direct from the Celebrated English Potteries, and are marked down low.

Newfoundland Furniture & Moulding Co., G. H. & C. E. ARCHIBALD.

Grand - Drawing - of - Prizes

(FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CONVENT, HARBOR BRITON.) Will take place on the 26th December, 1887.

Prize 1—A 20-Dollar Note—gift of a friend. Prize 2—A China Tea Set. Prize 3—A Silver Fish Knife, Fork and Case—gift of a friend. Prize 4—A Handsome Coal Vase. Prize 5—A Silver Butter Cooler—gift of a friend. Prize 6—A Silver Cruet Stand. Prize 7—A Beautiful Clock. Prize 8—A Set of Lace Curtains. Prize 9—An Electroplated Teapot. Prize 10—An Oil Painting—"Ecce Homo" Prize 11—A Silver Butter Cooler. Prize 12—An Elegantly-Bound Album.

Also, a number of other valuable and useful prizes.

Tickets: - - - - - One Shilling each.

A complimentary ticket will be presented to purchasers or sellers of twenty tickets. Winning numbers will be published in the DAILY COLONIST. une27,fp,tf

A. P. Jordan,

Has just received, at his Stores, 187 & 180 Water-street,

50 IRON BEDSTEADS

Newest patterns, and will be sold very cheap.

AND, IN STOCK, FROM LATE IMPORTATIONS, 100 CHESTS & BOXES Tea—choice brands—and selling at reduced rates to wholesale purchasers. An early call is solicited, as the reduced prices will only hold good for the next fortnight.

Also, a splendid lot of Hams—equal to Belfast cure—at ten-pence per lb. A few sides of Choice Bacon; very fine Family Mess Pork, Jowls, Loin, and Libby, McNeil & Libby's Mess and Plate Beef—very superior; Fancy Biscuits of every description; Jams, assorted Sweets in bottles. And,

250 boxes of Cigars, selling at a small margin over Cost and Charges.

All the above stock will be disposed of at the smallest profit in honor of the Jubilee celebration and the Regatta in connection therewith.

jr30 A. P. JORDAN.

Standard Marble Works.

287, New Gower Street, St. John's, Newfoundland.

I invite the public to inspect my large and very excellent stock —OF—

HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, MANTELPieces, &c

At rates sufficiently reasonable to defy competition. I guarantee solid stock and the best of workmanship. Outport orders solicited. Designs cheerfully furnished by letter or otherwise. ap20,3m,fp,w&es

JAMES MCINTYRE.

Prices! - Jubilee - Prices!

Genuine Singer Sewing Machine!

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Beware of Bogus Agents and Spurious Imitations.

TO SUIT THE Bad Times, we have reduced the price of all our sewing machines. We call the attention of Tailors and Shoemakers to our Singer No. 2, that we can now sell at a very low figure; in fact, the prices of all our Genuine Singers, now, will surprise you. We warrant every machine for over five years. The Genuine Singer is doing the work of Newfoundland. No one can do without a Singer.

1st. Uses the shortest needle of any lock-stitch machine. 2nd—Carries a fine needle with given size thread. 3d. Uses a greater number of sizes of thread with one size needle. 4th. Will close a seam tighter with thread linen than any other machine will with silk.

Old machines taken in exchange. Machines on easy monthly payments.

M. F. SMYTH, Agent for Newfoundland.

Sub-Agents: RICH'D. J. McGRATH, Littlebay; JOHN HARTERY, Hr. Grace; JOHN T. DUNPHY, Placentia. jy8

The Nfld. Consolidated Foundry Co., Limited.

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Select Story.

Wedded and Doomed!

By author of "Set in Diamonds."

CHAPTER IX.—(Continued.)

"The odor of the roses," she said, "is too strong for me."

He thought to himself that it was strange, as she was so fond of flowers. She laid them down on one of the wooden benches in the church, and left them there. He did not notice it at first, but when he asked about them, and she told him she had forgotten them, the words struck a chill to his heart.

They were married. The solemn words were pronounced that joined them together. A strange, foolish, mad marriage, that had neither rhyme nor reason, yet a legal and binding marriage; and the vow that Undine Fielden registered that day in the church of the Holy Trinity stands against her now.

CHAPTER X.

HUSBAND and wife stand together under the great pine trees, the blue sky above them, the blue sea stretched before them—husband and wife, yet about to part.

"I said I would leave you at the church door, Undine," he whispered; but there was a wistful expression on his face. "You will give me ten minutes grace," he said, "ten minutes in which to wish you farewell."

"Yes," was the brief reply, and Raoul L'Estrange led his wife from the church door to the beautiful grove of pine trees that stood near the sea that the waves reached them at times; green grass grew there, brilliant scarlet creepers climbed the trunks of the trees; one could here the songs of the birds, the wash of the waves on the shore, the murmur of the sea wind amongst the pines; it was a miniature paradise; even in that moment of love and rapture, they looked around in wonder at the simple beauty of the scene. They sat down on the fallen trunk of a great pine tree that looked like a dead giant.

"Let me look at my wife," he said; let me see how much love for meshines in her eyes." She raised them to his, and he was content. "I can say but little, my heart is so full, Undine. I want to thank you but I can find no words. I am so unutterably happy, that my great happiness makes me silent. Let me kiss the wedding-ring on that beautiful hand, Undine." She held out her hand, he kissed it with loving words, and with tears. "This is our paradise," he said. "Oh, Undine! what a picture I shall carry away with me—of my beautiful wife under the shadow of the great pines. Can you hear the sobbing of the sea?"

"Yes, I hear, and I see all. I, too, shall carry the picture away with me, Raoul," and she did, to the very end of her days.

"You are Undine L'Estrange," he said. "It is like a dream, a beautiful, happy dream, and it is to have an ending! Oh, Undine! how I wish my journey was over, and I was coming back to the farm for you. Can you imagine what an hour that will be for me."

Ah, the sobbing of the sea, sad and pitiful, although the sun shone and the wind was sweet.

Undine wondered if she had suddenly gone mad, for even as he uttered the words a vague, horrible dread came over her that she did not love him—a wonder as to why she had married him—a ghastly fear that she had made some terrible mistake, so ghastly that she grew white even to the lips; and she saw her hands tremble. She could not realize going away from the farm with him—leaving father, mother, and Haidee for him.

A little cry of dismay came from her lips; her husband looked at her.

"What is it, Undine?" he asked.

"I was thinking how I should leave the farm; I had not thought of it. If I go away with you I shall never go back to them."

"No, my darling, never; you will be with me always, and I will make you so happy."

He did not see the doubt and dismay on her face—he never dreamed of the

struggle in her breast; he was too unutterably happy himself to think that she could be anything else; she rallied herself—and tried to think it was nothing but nervous fancy; of course she loved him—how foolish she was!

"Undine, my beloved," he said, "let me talk to you about my coming back. It will be in the month of September. Ah, would that it were here!"

She thought to herself how much pleasanter it would be if she could not hear the sobbing of the sea; it distracted her, made her nervous, filled her mind with strange thoughts.

"In the month of September," he continued; "and, oh, Undine, I am sure that I shall succeed—my heart is full of love and hope—I am sure to succeed, and then—I shall be a rich man, and all my riches will be for you. I shall come to the farm—how surprised they will be to see me—and I shall tell your father and your mother that you are my wife. They will be astounded, but they will not be angry—they will know that anger is useless when they find that we are married, and that I am rich enough to live as it pleases them and pleases you; they will be friendly enough with me, I am sure."

She wished in her heart that he would not harp so continually on his riches—she could not understand how much money meant to him; she had an instinct that it would not influence her father in any way.

"They will be surprised, Undine, but it will end there, and then you will see, darling, that I was right in asking you to marry me after this fashion. Oh, Undine, if this were but the end instead of the beginning of my probation."

It was just then he noticed she had not the red roses with her, and the chill came to his heart. He remembered it in after days.

"Undine, say that you will miss me and long for me."

"I shall do both," she said, still with the strange shadow of doubt and dread over her.

He took her hands and covered them with kisses.

"My wife," he cried, "I shall say to myself all day long that I am going back to my wife, that my wife is waiting for me. Oh, my darling, how shall I leave you? It seems harder even than before, and I thought it would be easier. There is one comfort; I shall leave you with my heart at rest."

He stood up then, and there was never such passion and such pain in any face.

"It is time for me to go, my wife, dear and beautiful wife, and I do not know how to say good-bye to you."

At the sound of his profound agitation she forgot her doubts and fears, and thought only of comforting him.

"The time will soon pass, Raoul," she said, in a faint, low voice. "You will soon be back."

"My love, my darling!" he cried.

"Oh, Undine, think ever and always of me—be kind to me—love me—promise me that you will be true to me always while you live—thru to me in thought, word, and deed. Raise your beautiful face to the skies and promise me."

She did simply as he told her. She raised her lovely blue eyes to the smiling heavens.

"I promise," she said, slowly, "to be true to you so long as I live!"

Then there was a silence but for the sobbing of the sea; the words rose to the high heavens.

"I wonder," cried Raoul, suddenly, "how many angels have heard you. Oh, my darling! if ever you forget me, it is to the angels I should appeal against you, but you never will. Undine, you taught me to love you! Teach me how to bid you farewell? How can I look at your sweet face and kiss your sweet lips, knowing that I have to go? I must ask Heaven to give me courage; I have none."

Then slowly and with infinite tenderness he took her into his arms.

"My beloved wife," he said, "I pray Heaven to bless you—to bless every hair on your dear head, and keep you safe from all harm. I pray Heaven to send me safe back to you."

And above his words she heard the low, faint sobbing of the sea.

"Good-bye!" he said. "Oh, beautiful, face that will live ever in my heart—beautiful eyes that look so kindly in my own—beautiful mouth whose kisses are all my own—beautiful hands that hold my heart and my life, good-bye!"

(to be continued.)

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Daily Colonist.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1887.

THE SCHOOL REPORTS FOR 1886.

We are in receipt of copies of the Reports of the Public Schools of Newfoundland under the Roman Catholic, Church of England, and Methodist Boards for 1886. The former report is very incomplete, owing to the fact that the Inspector received his appointment only three months before the close of the year; and further because fifty-nine of the Board Schools furnished no returns, whilst eighteen of those received were more or less incomplete. Mr. Wickham suggests a remedy for this, which it will be necessary to enforce in order to compel compliance with the requirements of the Education Act. This is absolutely necessary for purposes of legislation. "It cannot be denied that an accurate body of Educational Statistics, based upon a reliable system of registration is the greatest possible utility, not only to those immediately connected with the management of the schools, but also to the public at large." The reports of Rev. Mr. Pilot, and Rev. Mr. Milligan are much more satisfactory. From the several reports we gather the following:—

In the year 1886 there were 163 Church of England Schools; and 122 Methodist Schools, and 205 Catholic schools—not including schools of Christian Brothers. The Methodist Schools show an increase of 17. There were 158 Church of England teachers, 110 Methodist, and 210 Catholics. The attendance at Church of England Schools including schools of the C. C. S. was 10,964. The attendance at the Methodist Schools was 7,008. The attendance at the Church of England Schools shows an increase of 343; and at the Methodists 370 over the previous year. The number of pupil teachers in the Church of England Schools, was 47, in the Methodist Schools 35, and in the Catholic Schools 23.

The Inspectors state that there is a marked improvement noticeable in the attendance, and general status of education.

The difficulties in the ways of making greater educational progress in this colony are clearly pointed out by Rev. Mr. Milligan. He says: "Thus far attendance has been considered in respect to population; but it must be obvious to every thoughtful mind that other elements must be taken into account before attempting to institute comparisons fairly between Newfoundland and other countries. Chief among these, and the occasion of more difficulty than anything else, is the sparseness of population. For example, there are 491 settlements, each containing ten families, or less than ten, 246 more than ten, but not exceeding twenty, and only three hundred and forty-one, containing twenty families or more. Or take for illustration, the electoral district of Twillingate. It contains one hundred and two settlements, thirty-eight of which have six families each or less, twenty-four between six and ten, fifteen between ten and twenty, and only twenty-five with more than twenty families each of any denomination. Add to this, that isolation is enforced in many cases between adjacent settlements by want of roads, often not easy to construct, and it must be apparent, that those concerned in the progress of education in Newfoundland have to grapple with obstacles, which to a great extent are unknown in Nova Scotia or most of our sister colonies. Nevertheless, as a ground for encouragement, it ought to be stated that while there were only twenty-five settlements in said electoral district with more than twenty families in each, there were twenty public schools in operation last year under the Methodist Boards alone, and in no case where not required on educational grounds, having nine hundred and twenty-seven scholars enrolled, a great advance unquestionably since 1876 in which there were only six schools with a reported aggregate of two hundred and fifty scholars. The truly admirable system of education in Nova Scotia, with which, for reasons stated above, it will be seen to be vain to expect results to compare, cost its population of 440,572 for year ended October 31, 1886, according to authentic figures, the sum of \$641,450.88, in Provincial grants and legislative assessments on counties and sections. At the same rate our population of 196,085 should contribute \$285,489 per annum, and if administered denominationally, would give to Methodists \$71,002 per annum. With increased grants amounting for all purposes to \$29,487.17, and last year only to \$26,488.84, and with fees and contributions to, say five thousand dollars more, it would be absurd to expect like results from less than one-half of the expenditure. With these reliable figures before us every unbiased mind must conclude, that under existing conditions, the educational results of last year were, numerically considered, highly encouraging."

Several valuable suggestions are made in the reports, and amongst these none is more worthy of attention than the following, by Rev. Mr. Pilot:—

"All Schools sided by the Government are open to children of all denominations upon payment of required fees. In this sense only are our

schools free. Now, while the payment of fees indicates, at least to the extent to which they are paid, the interest people take in the education of their children, I am too painfully reminded of instances where parents keep their children from school because of their inability to pay them. To compel teachers to take them all without fees would be to deprive them of what is now a legitimate source of income. Usually they are engaged at so much salary from the Board, plus fees of children. But once raise the salaries of teachers to such an extent as would give them fair compensation for the fees, (and an extra grant of about \$15,000 to the education appropriations would about make such compensation) then schools might be made free everywhere in the Colony. But then, having made schools free compulsory attendance must, of necessity, follow. For to provide free schools, and leave parents the choice of not sending the children to school, would practically be to leave education on no higher a plain than it has already reached. Gratuity and compulsion are correlative terms. Our chief difficulties are not so much the inability of parents to pay the small amount required as fees, but their apathy, indifference and selfishness; and not until the property of the country is made to contribute towards the education of all the youth of the country, and attendance of children enforced by the strong arm of the law, will education receive its due attention, and be raised to a level with that of other countries."

We shall refer to the reports of the schools inspected in the several districts, in a subsequent issue.

THE POLICE COURT.

MURRAY'S MERRY MONDAY MORNING.

"Try not to 'pass,' the old man said. Four kings hang darkly over your head. Then he laid down four treys instead—Excelsior.

"Yes, your Honor," said No. 1, "it was a little game of 'draw' that was the means of bringing me here this morning. We were having a small game, and I had a fairly good hand, when an old player by my side intimated in a hoarse whisper that he had four kings: I shelved my hand, in which was four tens, and the ancient by my side scooped a ten dollar pool on four treys. I arose unanimously and dropped the 'pool-scooper' through the front window with a dull thud. After which, armed with a three-and-sixpenny furniture factory chair (five per cent. off for cash), I fled from the sad place. I felt so excited that I took the soul-searching botanic for relief, and arming the last few bottles with the invigorating ruby-stick, I rushed wildly through the street. What happened, after I do not know, till I awoke in the morning about daylight and found myself reclining on the downy floor of cell No. 2, my head splitting with pain, and my mouth as dry as the dryest of the Symposium letters published by temperance zealots in one of the local papers some time ago." "Officer," said his Worship, "as the gentleman wishes to know what happened after his memory had gone on an excursion, please enlighten him." "Well, your Worship, when I found him he was lying on the side-walk on Water-street, kicking a barrel that was beside him, and telling it to 'push in and not take all the clothes.' I saw the poor boy was astray, and with my heart and my baton fluttering with emotion, I backed him to the lock-up." The young man looked sadly up from the dock at the recital, and could not gainsay the officer's words. He gave his age as 36, and said his kraal was located on Flower-hill. In the warm summer days he slept in a punt, and caught fish near Cape Spear; but when the cold snows of winter whitewashed the landscape, he puts on his Sunday overcoat and discourses on various topics by the Queen's gate. The day was fine, and many had assembled outside the door of the court-house before business had begun. The principal topic discussed was the storm of the previous Friday night, and grey heads were sagely and ominously shaken in fear for the result of the great breeze. "We have not heard the last of the effects of the gale," said one veteran fisherman from the West End, "and I fear many poor fellows have met with a watery grave." Over by Mr. Frazer's office, a man and his wife, residents of Flatrock, disputed about a small sum of money which the woman counted over and over, but could not make right. The fact was, the "skipper" had gone down to Water-street to make some purchases and had cribbed five cents for his morning's stimulant. But he could not deceive his wary partner, and after wrangling for about an hour he finally acknowledged the corn, and said that in an unguarded moment he forgot his home, country, friends, wife, and box-cart, and had wrestled with the fiery. A look of triumph beamed in the navy blue eyes of the wife, as the husband made his confession, and with a jump into the cart, and a touch to the off ear of the pony, the pair rattled from view. Inside, the base burner had its first fire for the season in, and a warm glow was shed round the room. Sergeant Dawe sat beneath the throne, and worked hard at the morning's record. He used as much paper as usual

and perspired as much as if digging a well by contract. The crowd outside had filed in shortly before his Honor had arrived and ascended the throne. "We sympathize with you, No. 1," said his Honor, "but we cannot let you go; so you have your choice—\$5.00 or ten days." "If I'd got the pool," said the culprit, "I would be able to pay the fine, but as it is I shall have to board by the lake, whose gloomy—" the rest was drowned by the court calling "No. 2." No. 2, on being called, softly placed a well-worn "down-sighter" on the bench, and a pair of number nine brown hands on the bar. He gave his age as 24, and scolded his mother and sisters, and took his meals on the lofty pinnacles of Carter's hill. He was charged with firing stones at dogs "to wing" on Saturday night last. An officer, on consulting his policeman's manual, found that the time for shooting the festive canine, while on "the wing," would not come in until the middle of September; so he assisted the young man to the balsamic loveliness of cell No. 3. The bold shootist could offer no explanation of his conduct, on being questioned, but on promising to resist his propensities till the middle of September, he was let go. No. 3, on being called, leaned an iron-grey head over the bar. He gave his age as 50, and built houses, and charged ten pounds over the contract, for a living. He is, ordinarily, a sober man, but on great occasions he gives way. In the present instance he was paid a bill, by a lawyer, which had been owed for four years, and the phenomena was so extraordinary that he gave way. His Worship seemed to be as much surprised as he was, and let him go. No. 4 was a tough, muscular son of the barrow, and was but 18 years old. He was charged with disturbing the slumbers of an officer, on Saturday night, who was calmly sleeping in a hall door, and was shoved in. It was his first offence, so he was let go. The last of the batch was a fisherman, of Thomas' street, and had been a resident of this mundane mud-pie and had tormented his mother for eighteen years. He was charged with offering an empty flask to a gentleman on Water-street on Saturday night. The gentleman told the first officer he met that his dearest feelings had been trifled with, and the youth was invited down; he was let go. The case for breach of the license act, referred to yesterday, next came up, and the inspector tried hard to sustain his Bow-street reputation; but Mr. Murphy, who conducted the case for the defendants, clearly proved that the police had actually no case, and his Worship threw it out of the court. The court adjourned about noon.

THE POLICY OF THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The Order Not a Political Party, but an Educational Movement.

The official organ of the Knights of Labor, in answer to correspondents enquiring about the political policy of the Order, says:—

All reforms are, of necessity, subject to limitations, and this is pre-eminently true of a reform that labors not alone for to-day, but for the tomorrow of generations unborn. The policy of the Order is purely constructive, necessarily conservative, and, in obedience to the law governing evolutionary bodies, of slow development.

This development must progress along its own line of work, not that of another. It may include within its scope those progressive movements that mark the age; but these must fall within its covenant and become affiliated—not, standing without, call us from our line of march to join forces fighting under other banners. We are doing all that we may, both by precept and by example, to lend a helping hand to those reforms that are moving along.

OUR WORK IS EDUCATIONAL.

We may gently lead; we may not compel. In our official capacity we have no right to identify ourselves with any movement of a political character. The reforms which you advocate are committed to an aggressive policy, and have a distinctive political action. Pursuing, as do the Knights of Labor, a distinctive and, to some extent, an aggressive course in one direction—that of the amelioration of the condition of labor—it is not in any sense or degree a partizan organization.

As individuals, the members of the organization may attach themselves to any party; may advocate woman's suffrage, prohibition, high license, low license, or no license. The individual may be an active and even an aggressive politician—Republican or democrat, High Tariff, Low Tariff, or Free Trade. He may be a hard or a soft money man; belong to the Union Labor party or no party. But officially he stands apart—he is neutral and must remain neutral.

Thus, while the Executive Department of the Order is composed of temperance men advocating by precept and by example rigid abstinence, while they believe in the demand for woman equality before the law, they may not give official sanction to any organization that looks to political action.

Political parties are the outgrowth of various agencies. They come and they go. They are evanescent in their nature and do not possess the elements of stability. The Knights of Labor are not

the builders of political parties. Their mission is educational, embracing all that is good, all that is enduring—the enfranchisement of the human race from ignorance, from poverty, from the curse of greed that oppresses, from the slavery that enchains the liberties of the race. Political parties are skiffs built to navigate shallow streams. The congress of labor is the ironclad that stems the ocean tides, carrying on its broad deck the oppressed of every clime and freighted with the destiny of all nations.

Is the Great Wall of China a Myth?

Abbe Larrieu, formerly a missionary in China, has published a pamphlet (Paris, Leroux) on the Great Wall of China, to demonstrate that this structure does not exist and has never existed. The popular belief is that this wall stretches for about 800 leagues across China, from the sea to the province of Kansu, that it is wholly constructed of cut stone, and 30 cubits high by 12 broad. It is believed to run straight on regardless of obstacles, going down valleys and up mountains, without a break, except such as time has made, along its whole course. The notion originated with a Jesuit named Martini, who visited China about 1560, and his description was followed by subsequent writers. M. Larrieu has lived for several years under what would have been the shadow of the Great Wall had there been one; he has studied the writings of recent writers—especially Abbe Huc—who have crossed the line of the alleged wall in various places, he has likewise studied the Chinese history of the subject, and his conclusions are as follows:—(1) The term "Great Wall" is at the bottom of all the misunderstanding, and it comes from the Chinese expression, "the wall of the ten thousand li;" (2) as described by Martini and other writers who have copied him, this wall does not, and never did, exist; (3) a Chinese Emperor undoubtedly did conceive the idea of a great wall from the Gulf of Liao-Long, on the east, to Kansu, on the west, and this, though never realized, had a beginning; (4) along the proposed line of the wall square towers of earth, or of earth faced with brick, were constructed at considerable distances from each other, but these were never joined together by any wall, as was originally intended. In some of the defiles along the route there are walls, but these were intended to close these particular passages, or they are merely the walls of villages, and are not parts of a larger scheme. Hence the only part of the scheme of the Great Wall carried out was the construction of these scattered towers; the rest never went beyond the brain that conceived it; it was never more than a fancy, and it is now a myth. This huge Chinese wall, says Abbe Larrieu, is a huge Chinese lie, and as for the million soldiers which were said to guard it night and day, they are myths likewise. The alleged Great Wall is a favourite excursion for Europeans visiting Peking, and such a question whether it exists at all or not should be an easy one to settle definitely.

No Crime, Much Coercion.

There could be no possibility of a better time than the present in Ireland to demonstrate the naked brutality of the government in applying their favorite system, Coercion, to it. Every succeeding assize report brings proof upon proof of the almost entire absence of every form of crime. Only a couple of days back Judge O'Brien narrowly escaped getting white gloves in the populous city of Cork, the only serious criminal case coming before him being one in which a strange seaman was made amenable for some offence committed in the city. The judges could not avoid paying a high tribute to the city over this fact; yet the Lord-Lieutenant "proclaims" it all the same. So, too, in county Wexford. On Tuesday Judge Harrison opened the assizes there, and was able to congratulate the Grand Jury on the extraordinary peaceful condition of the country. The cases for investigation numbered only two; and the judges remarked that this was fewer than he had ever known for any country of the extent of Wexford. But what avails it? Colonel King Harman and Mr. Balfour had made up their minds that it must have Coercion, and the Lord-Lieutenant has not balked them in their constitutional desires. We observe that the subject has been taken up publicly in Limerick. At the meeting of the Town Council, on Tuesday, the Mayor protested in strong terms against the proclamation of the city, bishop, judge and magistrate having testified to the perfect immunity from crime or sympathy with it. A resolution was unanimously passed, protesting against the degradation of the city by the proclamation, and expressing a determination to resist Coercion so far as it was intended to prevent free expression of political opinion and lawful efforts of the Irish tenantry to obtain statements of their impossible rents. The example of Limerick will probably find imitation in most of the cities and towns on which the same unmerited stigma is sought to be cast by the ignorant and contemptible autocrats who have got the reins of power over Ireland for the present in their hands. But from the Irish

point of view it is infinitely better that they should exhibit their brutality boldly and without the shadow of an excuse. The eyes of the world are now fixed upon the struggle and the sympathies of civilization are certainly on the side of our oppressors.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The Christian Brothers gratefully acknowledge the receipt of twenty dollars from hon. Stephen Rendell.

The highest point attained by the thermometer during the last twenty-four hours was 62; the lowest 45.

Five or six of the smaller boats, for whose safety great fears were entertained, have turned up all right.

Very few fishermen went out to-day, and as a consequence but small quantities of fish were on sale in the coves.

The first of the series of promenade concerts by Professor Bennett's band was held in the Parade Rink last night and was very much enjoyed. There were over a hundred couples present.

A young man—Brine by name—attempted suicide this morning, by shooting himself with a revolver. He was conveyed to the hospital, by police. An exact account of his condition cannot be ascertained till to-morrow.

Hugh Graham and R. K. Graham, of Montreal, have been arrested at the instance of the Richibucto & Ontario Navigation Co. on a charge of criminal libel for the libellous article that appeared in the Star newspaper.

A grating, near Messrs. Callahan & Glass' factory, is right in the middle of the sidewalk, and one can scarcely pass that way of a dark night without falling into it. It should be removed to a position where it would be less liable to be walked over.

Of all the large number of persons that gave subscriptions on the laying of the foundation stone of the Roman Catholic Cathedral, in 1841, but two are now living in St. John's, viz.: Sir Ambrose Shea and Mr. Edward Power, hardware dealer, Water-street.

What about the St. Bonaventure reunion? It was stated, at the time of the excursion to Topsail this summer, that a permanent institute would be established. Come, gentlemen, who were officers on the occasion, call a meeting, and see if the St. Bonaventure's Institute can't be started!

GRAND CONCERT.—Miss Fisher, assisted by the best musical talent of St. John's, will give a grand musical and dramatic entertainment, on Monday evening, September 8th, in the Total Abstinence hall. Prices of admission, 20 and 40 cent; tickets to be had at the bookstores of Messrs. Fenelon and Chisholm.

John A. McDonald, Esq., Speaker of the House of Assembly of P. E. I., recently received from the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone an autograph letter, in which that distinguished statesman acknowledges the receipt of the Anti-Coercion Resolutions passed by the House of Assembly at its last session, and for which he returned his "most cordial thanks."

The steamer Plover sailed this morning for Battle Harbor and intermediate ports with mails and the following passengers:—Mrs. Rooney, Mrs. Blackler, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Hickman, Misses Sterling (2), Miss Lethbridge, Miss West, Miss Mutch, Rev. S. O. Flynn, Rev. T. M. Lynch, Dr. Sterling, Messrs. Pierce, Blackler, J. W. Phillips, Antle, D. Ryan, West, Langmead, Jno. Phillips, F. March.

A gentleman living on the north side of Quidi-vidi writes: "I wish you, would through the columns of the COLONIST, call the attention of the authorities to the manner in which we are treated in the east end in mail matters. I am enclosing you a postal card which I only received this morning, though, as the stamp indicates, it was mailed at the general post office two days ago. I should have, at least, got this card yesterday morning. In like manner, when the foreign mail arrives, if I do not lose half a day in going up town to look for my letters, I do not receive them till late the following day, though the favored people in the town proper can get their correspondence in an hour from the arrival of the boat. I shall refer to this subject again if some arrangement be not made to give us our mails at least six hours after its arrival."

DEATHS.

BOWDEN.—Last evening, Catherine, relict of the late Samuel Bowden, aged 75 years. Funeral on Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, from her daughter's residence, 69 Gower-street; friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF HARBOR GRACE.

ENTERED.

Aug. 27.—U. W. Oulton, Layton, Bristol, 28 days. John Munn & Co.—197 tons coal, 110 pigs tea, 6 cases contg. organs, 18 pigs merchandise.